

REMARKS

In order to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention, Claims 30 and 35 have been amended to state that the present invention comprises a step of applying a voltage corresponding to image data to each dot's liquid crystal of the nematic liquid crystal panel while applying a first selection pulse in each time frame and applying a constant voltage independent from the image data to the liquid crystal of each dot of the nematic liquid crystal panel while applying a second selection pulse in each frame period. Support for these amendments can be found on page 5 of the original specification, line 27, through page 6, line 1. No new matter has been added.

Claims 30-33 and 35 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashita et al in view of Shimada et al. Claim 34 has been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashita et al in view of Shimada et al and further in view of Miyawaki. Applicant respectfully traverses these grounds of rejection and urges reconsideration in light of the following comments.

The present invention, as defined by independent Claim 30, is directed to a method of displaying images on a liquid crystal display device configured to display images by applying image-responsive voltages corresponding to image data to a matrix-type nematic liquid crystal panel while applying selection pulses. The method comprises the steps of applying a voltage corresponding to image data to each dot's liquid crystal of the nematic liquid crystal panel while applying a first selection pulse in each frame period and applying a constant voltage independent from the image data to the liquid crystal of each dot of the nematic liquid crystal panel while applying a second selection pulse in each frame period.

The present invention, as defined by independent Claim 35, is directed to a method of displaying images

corresponding to image data on a liquid crystal display device including a matrix-type nematic liquid crystal panel. The method comprises the steps of applying a voltage corresponding to image data to each dot's liquid crystal of the nematic liquid crystal panel during a first time zone of a first frame period, applying a first selection pulse during a portion of the first time zone of the first frame period during the application of the voltage corresponding to image data, applying a constant voltage independent from the image data to the liquid crystal of each dot of the nematic liquid crystal panel during a second time zone of the first frame period, the second time zone beginning after the first time zone, the sum of the first and second time zones comprising the entire first frame period, applying a second selection pulse during a portion of the second time zone of the first frame period during the application of the constant voltage independent from the image data and repeating the above steps during each subsequent frame period.

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner states that the Yamashita reference applies selection pulses G1 and G2. Applicant respectfully disagrees. In Figure 2 of Yamashita, Yamashita applies G1 to the first line and G2 to the second line. This is different from the present invention which applies both the first and second voltages to a single dot in each frame period. The currently presented claims now clearly recite that fact.

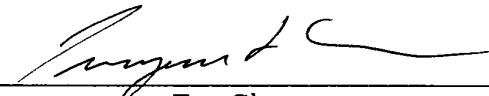
In the second full paragraph on page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that Rn is a selection pulse. Applicant once again disagrees. Rn at (d) and (e) of Figure 2 of Shimada is a voltage supplied to the data signal electrode and responds to the reset pulse R. At (a) and (b) of Figure 2 of Shimada, Xn is a scanning signal and Yn is a data signal. Therefore, R and W must be the selection pulses.

The Examiner further states on page 3, third full paragraph, of the Office Action, that a constant voltage erases an image of the LCD in Shimada, quoting column 13,

lines 66-21. However, in this passage, Shimada discloses nothing more than a "reset". Moreover, it is a nonlinear device with ferroelectric material that is reset and there is no statement in this reference that the liquid crystal is reset. Moreover, Shimada has no disclosure with respect to the transmittance of the liquid crystal and does not present any figures showing the transmittance. Therefore, it is not true that "the constant voltage erases the image displayed on the nematic liquid crystal panel..., thereby displaying black" as asserted by the Examiner.

It is respectfully submitted that the presently claimed invention clearly is patentably distinguishable over the prior art cited by the Examiner. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the present application and to pass it to issue.

Respectfully submitted,



Terryence F. Chapman

TFC/smd

FLYNN, THIEL, BOUTELL & TANIS, P.C. 2026 Rambling Road Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1631 Phone: (269) 381-1156 Fax: (269) 381-5465	Dale H. Thiel David G. Boutell Terryence F. Chapman Mark L. Maki Liane L. Churney Brian R. Tumm Steven R. Thiel Donald J. Wallace Sidney B. Williams, Jr.	Reg. No. 24 323 Reg. No. 25 072 Reg. No. 32 549 Reg. No. 36 589 Reg. No. 40 694 Reg. No. 36 328 Reg. No. 53 685 Reg. No. 43 977 Reg. No. 24 949
--	---	---

Encl: Postal Card

136.07/05